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## HINT TO THE WEST

Let It Take to Itself the Lesson of  
the South

MR. WATTERSON'S WORDS

He Sits in Paris and Tells a Reporter All About the Political Situation in This Country—His Warning.

Paris, Nov. 18.—Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who was prominently urged for the nomination for the presidency at the Indianapolis convention, but whose name was withdrawn, has remained in this city since the election. His views upon the result of the national campaign just closed have been furnished in an interview.

"The election of McKinley," said Mr. Watterson to-day, "is but the beginning of the end of the struggle which the way and another has been going on in the United States for 20 years. It began in the West and South for flat money. No sooner was the green-back party disposed of than the free silver party took its place. Other questions being at the front and few of our public men experts in coinage, free silver was able to commit to the new monetary delusion many men who, but for their ignorance on this particular question, could never have been reached and who were sound to the core as to the national credit and a safe stable circulating medium. Among these public men was Mr. McKinley himself. The leaders of the flat money movement, reinforced by the silver mine owners, finally made an incision into the republican party and got possession of the machinery of the democratic party. This culminated in the nomination and defeat of Mr. Bryan. With that defeat ended the free silver frenzy and danger of a 16 to 1 kind. But the elements of disorder it has called into being and the agrarian issues it has set into motion are left upon the scene and we may be sure those will continue their assaults upon the life of the nation and the integrity of the people until they are swept out of existence in 1900. Mr. McKinley's election settles nothing. It merely removes flat money and depreciated silver dollars from among the rocks ahead."

Mr. Watterson was pronounced in declaring that the union between the republicans and gold democrats could not last. Asked whether he did not think the republican victory had been so overwhelming as to carry all before it, Mr. Watterson said: "For the time being, yes. The republican party has had in its time great good fortune. It has shown itself a clever opportunist, but it cannot rest its case upon the doctrine of protection. Neither as a policy nor as a theory, nor as a key-note can protectionism hold its own or stand alone. It is at war with the genius of American institutions; it should be no longer necessary if it ever was truly necessary to the American manufacturer. It is the father of paternalism and the godfather of populism. It sets examples to those who imagine that wealth may be created by constitution. It imposes grievous burdens upon the agricultural class. During the periods of depression it serves both as an instigation and a pretext to the discontented elements. It is the occasion of constant corruption in congress. The manufacturers themselves ought to head the movement to discard it. They could, if they would, have the question settled by statesmen and save it from the hands of the mob. On such a line conservative men could unite to rescue the people from monarchism. But with McKinley in the presidency this seems impossible, and I confess I dread to think of the attempt to which he is committed to bring back the McKinley duties under the mere pretext of supplying a deficit which is not likely to exist at the close of a fiscal year."

"And what do you think all these things portend with respect to the future of the country?"

"I think the country is safe for the present. That the future of the republic will be equally assured I devoutly hope. But thoughtful men should not be lulled into fancied security because we have overcome the dragon of repudiation. The gorgon of agrarianism is yet abroad. The Bryan movement was most dangerous because it affected to speak in the name of the people. The whole people must come to see that there have been mighty changes going on in the world before such a government as ours can be both safe and free."

"How do you mean, Mr. Watterson?"

"In 1890 and under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, the principle of democratic government began its real fight for life. The issue then was 'are the people capable of self-government?' If Jefferson had failed the federalist party would have gone on suppressing individual liberty and consolidating the central power, until we should have had a republic in name only, a Florentine commonwealth, perhaps a line of Medicean princes. But Jefferson succeeded and the written law of the land strictly construed was secured to the people. In 1900 we shall have to face the same general question in a new form and the issue will be under existing conditions: 'Are orderly government and popular government concurrent possibilities?' If we are not. Unless the body of the people can pay like the one just ended, they are not. Unless the body of people can be brought to realize the changes of a century of progress, every four years will witness a party taking the field in support of the alleged rights of humanity, whose very existence is a menace to the public order, the peace of society, the just balance between the sections of the union, the money of the people, the credit of the nation and every other good and perfect thing supposed to emanate from our republican system."

"What do you regard the most radical change of the century?"

"In 1890 we were a few millions of people and we loved liberty. In 1900 we are nearly a hundred millions of people and we love money. Moreover individually and collectively we have a great deal of money. Most of this money is invested in what are called corporations. From a handful of individuals we have become a nation of

institutions. The individual counts for less and less, organization for more and more. It is the idiosyncrasy of the age we live in. We may tear down the house but cannot at one and the same time destroy it and occupy it. That is what Mr. Bryan and his followers are pretending that they can do. Meanwhile, must a man lose his individual rights of property because he has invested his accretions in a bank, or a railway, or even a trust company? That is the question we have to meet and settle before we can feel entirely sure about anything."

"What of the sectional spirit and tendency?"

"Among a people so great in numbers and occupying such a vast territorial extent sectional distinctions, growing out of conflicting local interests, are inevitable. We had a North and a South; now we are beginning to hear of an East and a West. I do not believe that in 1860-61, more than two beliefs of the southern states actually voted themselves out of the union; certainly the states of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, did not, and yet such was the pressure and infection that the immense union majority of February and March of the latter year were found in July fighting the battles of the confederacy."

"Do you apprehend the serious growth of the new sectionalism which with the death of the old sectionalism seems to be struggling into life in America?"

"I human experience goes for anything and is even to count for much, the world ought to be wiser for the lessons it has had. I am afraid, however, that organized wealth and power have not yet grown wise enough to scent the danger before it is upon them. The external section of our country is already in danger. I have an impression that it does not see this. Yet it might, with profit to itself and to us all, read a chapter out of our own history and take a hint in time from the experience of the South. The institution of African slavery was thought to confer great benefits upon its possessors. It produced in the South a distinct caste. Recognized by the constitution property in man came to take on a kind of divine right and at last its supporters went to war to defend it. England had not of slavery in her colonies, Russia had extinguished serfdom, Brazil was preparing to emancipate its slaves, everywhere except in the southern states of the American union the world was set against slavery. To cling with tenacity to so untenable a position has been revealed, to so profitless a system of labor, and to nothing about morals, was singularly short sighted in the public men of the South, but to take the field in its behalf and against such odds, seems inconceivable from the standpoint of national statesmanship. But the South did it and it dearly paid the consequences."

"Let the West take to itself the lesson of the South. In its concentration of the wealth of the country and in its ostentatious display of this wealth, in the gradual carving of castles, in the tendency to hug its vast riches, in the finding of means to keep its millions at home, let it behold a danger that it will do well to consider in the light of both ancient and modern history, and if it has any real statesmen, let it put their genius to work to construct a system of labor, and to construct policies which will bring their alliances and make them friends of these policies wide and broad, justifying in some measure the unlimited accumulations they have been able to pile up in such a relatively short compass of time. Those accretions not only serve to breed corruption among themselves, but they unite against the simple rights of property all the forces of cupidity and rapine, operating on agrarian and sectional lines. States have been saved before now by timely forecast. Only pride and a very foolish pride at that has led gain to defy the laws alike of God and nature in Cuba. Only pride, the pride of wealth and caste, will keep the East from seeing the truth that it must make a partner of the rest of the country, not only by generous and expanding policies, but above all, by just policies, harder perhaps to realize than any other policies. We can always be generous, but it is not always easy to be just, wisely just, even to ourselves."

"What would you advise the democratic party to do, Mr. Watterson?"

"What I would advise it to do and what it is likely to do are different matters. Perhaps it could not do anything better by way of a starter than to appoint the next 6th of January as a day of fasting and prayer."

## IN U. S. COURT.

The Case Against Cornwall Dismissed—The Grand Jury Sworn.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Nov. 18.—The grand jury in the United States court this afternoon dismissed the case brought by the government against William Cornwall, who was charged with horse stealing on the Crow reservation. Cornwall had a trial in the United States court about a year ago and was discharged. Afterwards he was again arrested on a similar charge. He has been out of jail four months on bail.

The case against Bert Shibly and George E. Sheldon, charged with breaking into the postoffice at Alzada was also dismissed on demurrer urged by the defendants' lawyer, Lewis Penwell. Shibly's bail was forfeited a few days ago, but the case against Sheldon was explained through his attorney that he had no intention of jumping his bail but that he had not received notice ordering him to appear in Helena Nov. 13 until that day. He came on at once. Judge Knowles will tomorrow hear the motion to set aside the default.

The grand jury was sworn to-day with D. P. Rankin of Livingston as foreman. A special venire was needed to complete the jury, which is now composed as follows: D. P. Rankin, Livingston; J. E. Dougherty, Radersburg; Alva Mayne, Livingston; Frederick McElch, Fort Benton; R. W. Noble, Lewistown; D. P. Upen, Butte; Sam Wade, Boulder; Thomas Sellers, E. J. Zimmerman, R. H. Wear, W. H. Smith, Dunc. McDonald, J. M. Wade, B. H. Foley, George Crenap, R. W. Duncan, Leonard Steinbrenner, W. C. Buskett, W. H. Harrah, George Buck, F. B. Reynolds, D. D. Neill, Helena.

## The Pacific Mail Dividend.

New York, Nov. 18.—The directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship company to-day declared a dividend of 1 per cent. cash, payable Dec. 1. It cannot be definitely ascertained whether the disbursement is a quarterly or a semi-annual one, as it is the first dividend declared by the company in many years. The company is reported to have cash on hand amounting to \$1,129,000. The directors have authorized President Huntington to contract for the construction of an additional steamer.

## SANTA FE RECEIVER

The Case Assumes an Aspect That Is  
Indeed Serious.

A CLASH OF AUTHORITIES

State and Federal Jurisdiction  
May Measure Lances for Supremacy, and Troops May Possibly Be Called Out.

Kansas City, Nov. 18.—Under a Topeka, Kan., date, the Star this evening prints the following: "The turn taken in the Santa Fe receivership case opens the way for a most serious conflict between the federal and state courts. Should the receiver appointed by County Judge Myers finally succeed in qualifying and demand possession of the railway, the officers of the latter would refuse to yield, standing on the expectation that Judge Foster of the federal court would assume jurisdiction of the case. His authority resisted by the railway people, the receiver's recourse would be to ask Judge Myers for an order calling out the posse committatus to help him to take possession of the property. Such an order would authorize the sheriff to summon every male citizen in Jefferson county if necessary to put the receiver in possession of the railway. Then Judge Foster, presuming that he would assume jurisdiction, would order the United States marshal to appoint an army of special deputies to enforce the process of his court. Then the sheriff could call upon the governor for the state militia and the United States marshal in turn could appeal to the secretary of war for troops and thus bring on a collision between the state and the federal government."

"Nobody looks for anything of this kind to happen, but Assistant Attorney General Coddard says there is a simple room in the case for it, and should the two courts and the parties in interest become stubborn and lose sight of the real merits of the case, a miniature war would result. But it is likely that after a little flurry of excitement and a few threats of force will come and the case will be settled without even coming to a hearing before any court on its merits."

## A CONFLICT.

The Santa Fe Receivership Case Causes a Federal and State Clash.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 18.—The Santa Fe receivership case to-day developed a direct conflict between the state and federal courts. Anticipating the appointment of a new receiver by Judge Myers at Ocala, A. A. Hurd, general attorney for the railway company, to-day obtained a supplemental order from Judge Foster of the United States circuit court. The order directs all the officers and employees of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company in the state of Kansas to obey the operation, management and control of said railway in the same manner as heretofore conducted until the further order of said United States circuit court shall be made.

Later, Rosington, Smith & Dallas, representing the United Trust company of New York, which has become a party to the action by a cross bill filed in the federal court last week, appeared before Judge Foster and presented a lengthy petition, asking that Senator Martin et al. be restrained from interfering with the present management of the road. The petition recites the actions of the Ocala court in the matter of the receivership and the orders made by this court, the said district court of Jefferson county has assumed to appoint one John Martin as receiver of the property at the instance of H. T. Phinney, county attorney of Jefferson county, and his associates.

Continuing the petition holds that at the time of the appointment of said receiver, the United States circuit court held jurisdiction over the Jefferson county court, and that the appointment of Martin is void. It, therefore, prays that the said Martin, Phinney and his associates be enjoined and restrained from in any manner interfering with the possession, management and control of the railroad and all the property of the said railroad company in the state of Kansas and elsewhere. Under the showing thus made Judge Foster granted a restraining order against John Martin and the others named.

Just before the restraining order was served upon him Senator Martin was seen by a reporter and said he would qualify as receiver immediately. Later he said he should respect the order of the United States court. Mr. Hurd, the Santa Fe attorney, says in his judgment the federal court has jurisdiction over the case and he believes Judge Foster will so hold. A big fight is likely to center in Judge Foster's court lasting several days, when the case shall come before him next week.

## The Sale Confirmed.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—The sale of the Chicago & Northern Pacific railway was confirmed by Judge Jenkins in the United States court this afternoon. The decree of confirmation agreed to by all parties to the litigation recites that the road is sold to the committee of bondholders for the sum of \$3,000,000. The decree gives the road to the purchasers subject to the mortgage of the city of Chicago for \$650,000 and the mortgages securing \$390,000 of the bonds of the Chicago & Great Western railroad issued in 1886. It is admitted that the reorganization has in its control \$3,661 of the bonds and that there are outstanding 194 bonds. The purchasers have paid into the court \$27,900, the amount due to the owners of the 194 outstanding bonds. Three months' time is given for the filing of all claims that may have priority over the mortgage and the United States Trust company of New York is made the depository for the cancellation of the bonds.

## Sale of Another Road.

Omaha, Nov. 18.—Notices of the sale of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway, a part of the Union Pacific system, has been received by interested parties in this city from Edward St. Paul, special master of the property. The sale of the property will take place on Dec. 22. It is thought that the committee of bondholders will bid it in at the upset price of the

purchase, as fixed by order of the court, being \$2,000,000, which is \$1,000,000 less than the price originally fixed.

## THE TICKETS STOPPED.

And When Reed Quit Talking the Market Went Up Half a Cent.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 18.—Speaker Thomas B. Reed was on the floor of the Duluth board of trade this afternoon and was prevailed upon to make a short speech. He said: "I am not here to talk politics, and I do not want to, but since you insist I will say that we have had an election. That is, I believe, an assured fact. Whether the result is right or wrong, we must live under it for four years. There is one thing I do want to call your attention to. With the revenues of this nation running \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 below the expenses, we can never expect to hold our heads up among the solvent nations. A bill was introduced in congress which did not affect the tariff question at all, but was only to raise revenue. I appeal to you as business men to investigate this matter, and create a sentiment that will result in the passage of such a bill as will enable us to establish ourselves as a solvent nation."

While Reed was speaking, all tickers were stopped and when they were started again the market had gone up half a cent.

## PUSH IT ALONG.

The Goldbugs Have a Scheme to Perpetuate Their System.

Indianapolis, Nov. 18.—At a meeting of the board of trade to-night the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Whereas, The result of the recent national election signifies clearly a determination on the part of the people to have a sound money system of currency and it is manifest that reforms in the existing system are necessary;

"Resolved, That the boards of trade of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Kansas City, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Peoria, Grand Rapids and Omaha be invited to send their delegates to a preliminary conference to be held in Indianapolis, Dec. 1, 1896, for the purpose of considering the advisability of calling a larger conference, composed of delegates from the boards of trade and commercial organizations of the cities of the United States to consider the propriety of creating a non-partisan commission to which shall be assigned the duty of formulating a plan for the reform of the currency to be reported to a subsequent meeting of the conference."

## Medicine Men in Mexico.

City of Mexico, Nov. 18.—The international executive committee of the Pan-American medical congress agreed to-day to accept the invitation of the Venezuelan government to hold the next session within two or three years at Caracas. Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia will be the next president. The executive committee also decided that a subscription be started among physicians of all the American nations towards the Pasteur memorial in Paris. It was further decided to memorialize the United States government not to place obstacles in the way of vivisection. This evening a grand reception was given the doctors by the city government, who were tendered also a monster military band serenade by the consolidated bands of the garrison of this city.

## McKinley to the Canadians.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—The Evening Telegram sent a representative to Canton to interview President-elect McKinley on matters which will be interesting to Canadians and especially to obtain his views concerning reciprocity. Major McKinley, however, was non-committal, but sent this message to the people of Canada: "I hope that the good feeling between the two countries may continue and that we may know more of each other as the years go on. We have so much in common that we are justified in expressing that hope."

## RETURNS WILL OUT

AT LAST WYOMING YIELDS UP  
HER BALLOT SECRETS.

Big Horn Is Heard From and the State Is  
Brynn's—A Democratic Congressman and Judge.

## Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Cheyenne, Nov. 18.—Complete official returns were received to-night from Big Horn county, showing the following vote: Republican electors—Brittain, 538; Howell, 523; Mallory, 520. Democratic electors—Van Meter, 574; Martin, 518; Quayle, 504. Congress—Mondell, 587; Osborn, 568. State—Mondell, 587; Osborn, 568. Supreme Judge—Corn, 587; Groesbeck, 568. The democrats elected the state senator, county clerk, treasurer and two commissioners. The republicans elected one state representative. The complete returns of the state in 19 counties by official and unofficial are as follows: Republican electors—Brittain, 10,672; Howell, 10,625; Mallory, 9,887. Democratic electors—Van Meter, 10,139; Martin, 10,389; Quayle, 10,259. Congress—Mondell, 10,303. Justice of the supreme court—Corn, 10,690; Groesbeck, 9,851. The legislature will contain: In the senate, 13 republicans and six democrats; in the house of representatives, 21 republicans and 14 democrats. Of the 19 long term senators elected who will serve for four years and participate in the election of a United States senator in 1897 five are democrats and five republicans.

## YALE SHOOTERS.

Probable Disturbers of Bryan's Meeting  
Find Themselves in Evidence.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 18.—Tickets for the Yale-Princeton game Saturday have risen to a premium and are being sold by private individuals here at from \$6 to \$10. The Yale management have put detectives on the track of the persons who are making the deal and threaten to have the name of every Yale student caught speculating printed in the college papers if they can secure proof of the act.

## Breck Pays the Freight.

Cincinnati, Nov. 18.—When Col. W. C. F. Breckinridge lectured here last winter the receipts were attached by his attorneys, who took depositions in the case of Madeline Pollard for damages. To-day a jury gave a verdict in favor of Attorney Gustav Meyer against Breckinridge for the amount claimed for legal services.

## DAMAGE BY FLOODS

Bridges Washed Out Along the Line  
of the G. N.

THE NEWS OF KALISPELL

Judge Pomeroy Criticizes the Action  
of the Jury in Its Verdict in the Siefert  
Murder Case.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Kalispell, Nov. 18.—There are three or four railroad bridges out west of Kalispell and innumerable small bridges and landslides, making it impossible to tell when the train service will be in regular shape. The track east of Kalispell is in better shape. Six hundred feet of track being out and many slides upon the track prevented trains being run to Kalispell, but the damage to a certain extent has been repaired and it is expected that by Friday night or Saturday trains will be able to run over the track from Havre to Kalispell. There has been no mail since Sunday morning. Every effort is being made by the officials to get the road in condition so that trains may be running as soon as possible. The two passenger trains that are stranded at Kalispell have about 35 passengers who are having a very good time considering the inconveniences they have to put up with, at the expense of the company, and all express themselves as satisfied. The company has more than 600 men at work east and west of Kalispell in this division, and all who want work in this locality can secure it right now. The passenger crews have been pressed into service in work trains and every effort is being made to open the road. The telegraph wires west of Kalispell are all down and there is no communication with the west except through St. Paul. The officials do not know the extent of the damage west of Bonanza Ferry, as they cannot get news from that part. It is colder now and the ground is well frozen, helping to check the flow of water over slides. General Superintendent Barr and J. J. Hill, Jr., went through Kalispell west to the Cascade division, which is in a worse condition than this. They travel by foot, horse or train as it may be.

In the district court this morning one McLeod was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for stealing horses. This is the sixth conviction this term of court and the 16th since Judge Pomeroy entered upon the bench in this county. In passing sentence this morning upon Frederick R. Siefert, Judge Pomeroy said: "An information has been heretofore filed in this court charging you with the crime of murder, and to this charge you pleaded not guilty. You were tried by a jury in this court and that jury has returned a verdict finding you guilty of the crime of manslaughter and fixing your punishment at one year in the penitentiary. Have you any legal cause to show at this time why sentence should not be pronounced upon you?"

Siefert replied: "No, sir."

"It has not been the custom of this court in pronouncing sentence to depart from the usual form of judgment as pronounced by courts, but it seems that this is an extraordinary case that justifies some remarks from the bench. During the time that I have been upon the bench in this county, I never have had occasion to criticize verdicts of juries; in fact, I must say that they have given universal satisfaction both to the court and public at large, but this is an extraordinary case, for it must have been apparent to any one who heard the testimony that the defendant was guilty as charged in the information, or he was not guilty, and when the jury disregards the law entirely as laid down by the court and brings in a verdict for a crime that is not justified either by the law or by evidence, it is certainly time that that verdict be criticized. I want to say to you, Siefert, not to take this as the price that the people of this county place on human life. Jack Trainor may have been an immoral man, but that does not justify you in the taking of human life, and I know enough of the people of Flathead county to know that one year in the penitentiary is not the price put by them on any human life. And when you are released from the term of your punishment I want to state to you and ask you to bear in mind that the juries of Flathead county or any other county in Montana will not again place that price on any human life. The judgment of this court is that you be imprisoned in the state prison at Deer Lodge at hard labor for one year and you are remanded to the custody of the sheriff to be delivered to the proper officers."

## CONSUMPTION.

Diagnosing the Disease by Examining a  
Drop of Blood.

City of Mexico, Nov. 18.—Dr. A. M. Holmes of Denver, who is here by special invitation of the medical congress, to-day explains the manner in which he had discovered the method of diagnosing consumption by the examination of a drop of blood, enabling physicians to treat the disease while yet in the blood and before it has attacked the system of the patient. The discovery has been the subject of comment of all the medical journals and professional men. Dr. Holmes attended the congress at the recent invitation of its members, who desired to have the discoverer read the paper. It is by far the most important subject the congress has taken up so far in its session and it is generally believed that the discovery is far-reaching in that it is believed that a method has been brought to light that while it will not cure, will prevent the progress and arrest the spread of the disease.

## Not in the Hanna Ring.

Duluth, Nov. 18.—The B. R. Richards Lumber company has made an assignment to the Duluth Trust company. The assets are \$323,100 and liabilities \$135,000. The plant at New Duluth is worth \$175,000 and lumber standing is worth \$558,000.

## McKinley Carried Connecticut.

Hartford, Nov. 18.—The official vote for the various candidates voted for at the recent election shows McKinley and Hobart carried the state by a plurality of 5,554, and a party gain of nearly 60,000 over four years ago.